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LINES DRAWN

Between Socialism and Capitalism at Wilmerding, Pa.

STAND-UP FIGHT.

Apprehensive of Being Defeated by the Workingmen under the Socialist Labor Party Banner, the Wilmerding Republican and Democratic Capitalist Parties Unite in the Municipal Fight Under the Banner of the Republican Party—The S. L. P. Platform and Ticket.

WILMERDING, Pa., Feb. 13.—The class struggle is now drawing close the political lines in this borough. The Socialist Labor party of this place held a municipal convention, adopted a platform and nominated a full ticket, both of which I subjoin. Thereupon there was a great stir in the Democratic and Republican camps with the result that this municipal campaign will be fought out on the clean-cut lines of SOCIALISM vs. CAPITALISM, or to put it plainer it is a stand-up fight between the Socialist Labor party and the Republican party only, the Democratic party having been wholly absorbed by the Republican in this contest.

The Democrats were about to place a ticket of their own in the field, but a second thought, and after considering the matter with the Republicans, they desisted so as "to run no risk of being beaten by the workingmen." Thus, as I said, the issue is now quite clear here: SOCIALISM vs. CAPITALISM.

THE PLATFORM

that we adopted is this:

We, the members of the Socialist Labor party of Wilmerding, Pa., in taking this initial step into the field of Borough politics, present for the consideration of the people the following statement of the conditions which have brought it into existence and of its aims and methods.

In spite of changing administrations, with different plans for the supposed benefit of the people; in spite of high tariff, free trade, restriction of immigration, labor laws and innumerable other so-called reforms, the workingman daily sees his share of enjoyment growing less and less.

While there has been a vast increase in the national wealth, poverty, which we have a right to expect to grow less, is becoming more prevalent and more pronounced.

By a preverse system of economics, machinery, which should be man's first blessing is every day proving a curse, driving him out of employment and reducing the wages of those kept to operate the machines.

The Socialist Labor party holds that the cause of these disorders of the body politics is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and would substitute therefor public or collective ownership, thereby placing the machinery of production and distribution in the hands of the people to be operated for the benefit of all collectively and not for the benefit of the private owner as at present.

While we aim at nothing short of the Co-operative Commonwealth and wholly endorse the National Platform of the Socialist Labor party we present the following plans for immediate Borough reform:

FIRST.

Absolute self-government, abolition of the veto power of the Burgess, all measures to be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, the people to have the right to initiate legislation on petition of ten per cent. of the voters.

SECOND.

No contract labor. All Borough work to be given directly by the Borough without the intervention of contractors or middle men; that eight hours shall constitute a legal work day, and that the minimum wages shall be $2 per day.

THIRD.

Employment of the unemployed by the Borough authorities when practicable.

FOURTH.

The use of public buildings and parks for public meetings may be held without expense to the participants.

FIFTH.

Free education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when necessary, without affecting the stigma of pauperism.

SIXTH.

We demand that political economy be taught in the public schools.

SEVENTH.

The requisition by the Borough of all public utilities, such as street railways, gas, light, etc., the same to be operated cooperatively by the employés under the direction of the Borough administration and no employé to be discharged for political reasons.

EIGHTH.

These are our immediate demands, the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which every worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support. And we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

NINTH.

The Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straight-forward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor party of Wilmerding Borough:

Justice of the Peace:
THOMAS H. KENNEDY.

Council:
T. W. MARTIN,
JOHN McALISTER,
WM. ADAMS.

School Directors:
R. A. HAGAN,
C. H. ARTHUR.

Auditor:
PAUL REINHARD.

Constable:
J. D. MARLIN.

Hands off; a free field and no favors!

THEY ARBITRATED.

WHITMAN, Mass., Feb. 12.—There is rather serious trouble in this place over a decision of the State Board of Arbitration. Last August or September the lasters put up a new price-list in the shops of South-Eastern Massachusetts. Some of the shops were unprepared for the list, and gave in—conditionally, of course; and all of them were proclaimed as so many "victories" by Mr. Tobin and his "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union." The "Commonwealth" factory at Whitman was one of those that were "triumphed" over; it agreed to pay the prices demanded "if all the other factories would do the same"; they were willing to pay for thirty or sixty days at least. A strike was declared in all the other places in South-Eastern Massachusetts, and finally went the way that all strikes must go where the manufacturer knows that he has to deal with workingmen who are run by labor fakirs; the strike failed.

As soon as the strike was lost elsewhere, the management of the "Commonwealth" factory here notified the lasters that they would have to go back to the old prices. This the lasters did not want to do, and suggested that the State Board of Arbitration be called in. The management of the factory were willing, of course; why shouldn't they? but they added that if the State Board was called in they would ask for a lower rate still than the old prices; on these conditions both sides agreed to accept the decision of the Board of Arbitration.

Well, the Board had a formal hearing of the evidence on both sides early last November, and then went off about their business of drawing their salaries, while the lasters continued to work at the old and reduced rates. A few days ago the Board finally gave its decision. The decision cuts deep into even the old prices; not only it rejects the new price-list but determines that the old prices even are too high, and shaves these down. As a consequence of this decision the hundred and odd lasters of the factory ARE DECLARED TO BE INDEBTED TO THE FACTORY FROM $25 to $35 EACH FOR OVERPAY SINCE NOVEMBER 1.

The lasters have now turned to the Governor with a petition, and quit work. The company has also sent its side of the story to the Governor; and there the matter now lies.

Is this not a condition of things worthy of "pure and simpledom"?

O.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY OF FARM LABOR.

In an extensive review of the conditions of agricultural production and prices, published in the report of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1896, the compiler comes to the conclusion that in the Mississippi Valley there has been an increase (by new machinery and methods, of course) of not less than 60 and possibly 75 per cent., in the productive power of the farm worker since 1862.

A. S. Brown lectures this evening, the 19th instant, on "The Labor Movement in America" at 149th street and Third avenue (34th and 35th A. D.), this city.

L. Slobodin lectures Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, on "The Unwritten Constitution" at 65 Columbia street (12th A. D.), this city.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

SOCIALISM FROM A TO Z.

PHILIP JACKSON, Rochester, N. Y.

As the subject of Socialism is beginning to receive the attention to which it is entitled from all thinking people, I shall try to give a brief outline of Socialist teaching enough to enable the reader to study out the details to his own satisfaction.

As a science, Socialism aims to know those laws by which human association and organization are governed, and by which civilization is ever advancing to higher and higher plains.

The scientific Socialist will tell you that human intelligence, as a whole, increases as a direct result of the evolution of the tools by which human wants are supplied. He will also tell you that each industrial epoch contains within itself the elements of its own destruction and the germs from which its successor must develop. He looks upon men as the products of their economic conditions and not as absolute masters of their own destiny. In this respect the Socialist attacks social evils and aims to secure social benefits from the extreme opposite side from which such attacks and aims have been made by religions, reformers and philosophers of the past. He says: "You must make men live better lives by improving their economic conditions, as you cannot possibly do it by individual holiness without positive economic action in the right direction." When men apply themselves to correct economic action and use the bounteous gifts of nature for their legitimate purposes, the earth we inhabit may be made a place which no ethereal hereafter can surpass.

The past, the present and the future history of the human race are exactly what the evolution of industrial processes makes them, and not what the whims of fanatics propose should be.

If we go back to the downfall of primitive tribal society and the introduction of private ownership of the land and cattle of the tribe, we go to the starting point of that class struggle which ever since kept the human race in a foment of blood and crime and which is more intense to-day than at any previous period.

In the primitive tribes, Communism always prevailed; yet even now you come across people who think we are going back 10,000 years to Communism instead of onward 10 years to Socialism. When the weapons of defense were sufficiently developed to enable a primitive tribe to resist attack, it located permanently in one place and the stronger members of the tribe finally appropriated the land as their personal property. Then, with the development of agricultural implements, prisoners of war were made slaves and the stronger of the people were emancipated from toil and became the ruling class. Slavery had its mission to fulfil, but it also contained within itself the elements of its own destruction. It disciplined men in the use of tools and systematic working. Many of the slaves of Greece and Rome became very skilful as workers in wood, iron, pottery and other arts, and by their skill won their liberty.

Along the acquisition of skill in the use of tools came the discovery of improvements in the tools themselves and of new uses for them. The structure of the tools of industry became the store-houses and landmarks of human knowledge and progress; and human intelligence was accumulated as a direct result of the manifold operations and experiences of human beings with the material things produced by slave labor. But this development of industrial tools for individual use was the element that proved disastrous to that last form of chattel slavery called the feudal system and the association of labor which had been learned in slavery was the germ from which the present factory system sprung. That short period of individualistic production which succeeded the downfall of feudalism in Europe could not possibly continue. Men associated themselves together and divided and subdivided labor. Then, with the discovery of steam as a motive power and the rapid succession with which all kinds of productive machinery was invented and introduced into every branch of human industry the system of production for profit on investment, the capitalist system, by which the industrious class is seperated from, and has no interest in, the land on which it lives, the material on which it works, the machinery with which it produces wealth and the finished products of its toil, came into being.

This system, like its predecessor the chattel slavery system, has its mission to fulfil. By the keen competition engendered amongst individual capitalists as a result of the rapid development of the tools of production, human labor has been completely organized and socialized. But that mission having now been fulfilled, we see the elements of destruction of capitalism playing havoc with the system and the germs from which Socialism will arise are already ripe in the trusts. As soon as the Socialist Labor party is elected into political power, by the wage working class, it will take these trusts and make them public property, to be conducted for the purpose of supplying human wants, instead of being run as fleecing machines to make unnecessary profits for five per cent. of the people. Then, distribution of commodities, as well as production of commodities, will be socialised and the order of society arising upon that economic basis will be Socialism.

No power on earth can ever stop this
economic mill;
'Tis the "Divinity that shapes our ends
rough—hew them how we will."

The secret of the present system of capitalist production is the accumulation of "surplus value," to be still further used as capital. It is the thorn in the flesh of society from which nearly all our social idiocy, flummery, discontent, crime and suffering arise. It divides society into two antagonistic classes—the profit taking and the profit paying. No amount of legislation, religion or charity can make both these classes prosperous and happy at the same time so long as this system prevails. Every President and legislature of the United States, since Lincoln said "Capital has been enthroned," have been conspicuous by their inability to control the onslaught of the juggernaut of capitalism.

Capital, in the form of labor-saving machinery, is playing havoc with the working class; not because improved machinery is a bad thing, but because it is used for profit making, instead of for the purpose of reducing the hours of toil and increasing the comforts of those who work. When a manufacturer buys machines to save labor it is meant that he does so to save paying wages and thus be able to undersell his competitors in the open market. Then, to keep up with the pace, his competitors have to follow suit or get out of the business. And this competition has gone on until there is now hardly any competition left, for the big corporations with the best machinery have things all their own way. Tobacco manufacturing machinery has reduced the number of hands in that industry about 80 per cent. for the output. Cotton machinery turns out as much work as could be done by 1,500 times the number of people a little over a hundred years ago. Wood working machinery does about one-half of this proportion. Metal working machinery does 2,000 times the work that could be done by hand as well as much that hand labor could never do. Steam engines do as much work as double the working population of the earth could do if they were all to pull in one direction. One modern printing press will turn out as much work in an hour as could be done by 400,000 men writing by hand. And so the list might be continued, and what is the result? Do people work proportionately less time? Do they get proportionately more pay? Do they get proportionately more of the comforts of life? No, they find fewer jobs, get less pay and work harder for what they get than ever before.

Labor-saving machinery is making head and hand labor almost unnecessary in the production of commodities. If the machinery that is now in operation in this country were kept going steady for one year it would turn out enough commodities to keep all the people as well supplied as they are now for the next three years without working a day. Since 1880 this machinery has made 5,000,000 in this country unnecessary as workmen and pushed them into trampdom. Women have taken the places of men in the factories and now children are taking the places of their mothers that the owners of the factories may make profit. The homes of the working class are being rent asunder, the family broken up and before long we shall need resting places for female tramps.

The economic force of capital in the shape of labor-saving machinery is not only disrupting the family relations of the working class but it is also driving them to despondency, desperation and crime, and their daughters to prostitution and shame in their struggle for existence.

In the shape of commodities capital is no less cruel to the small businessmen and manufactuers. The large department stores and the big manufacturing corporations are underselling the smaller ones and reducing their profits to less than living amounts. This cutting of prices from above and the non-payment of debts from the working class below are the two mill-stones between which the middle class is being ground down into the proletariat. The erection of sky scraping department stores is leaving hundreds of small stores empty and dismal. The construction of immense buildings, equipped with the latest improved and most expensive machinery, has already almost wiped the small factories from the industrial map and the gap ever widens between the owners and the producers of wealth.

In the money form, capital is mortgaging the small formers off their lands and producing a tenant farmer class. It is absorbing the small properties of the middle class and the small homes of the working class and reducing them to tenants and evicting them into the streets at a more rapid rate than Ireland ever dreamed of. These destructive elements of capitalism have made industrial depression a chronic condition of the wage workers. No matter how gratifying official reports may be as to "finance," "exports" and "balance of trade," this only shows the prosperity of the possessing class, while the industrial crisis, on account of labor-saving methods, continues permanent with the non-possessing class.

But in its constructive tendencies capital is itself solving the many problems that are confusing the brains of learned legislators. The complete socialization of the working class in large industries equipped with the most highly developed tools; and in large avenues and stores of distribution, is preparing them to conduct their own affairs in a systematic way. The formation of trusts and the concentration of wealth into fewer and fewer hands is the healthiest sign of the times. Men who oppose trusts and combinations of capital have as little knowledge of economics as the dog that barks at the moon has of astronomy. No legislation ever has or ever can prevent their development. They have a mission to fulfil and it is our duty to assist their growth. When trusts shall have fully developed as the result of the evolution of industry, being the ripe fruit of capitalism, they will act as the pivot on which industrial society will swivel around from Capitalism to Socialism, and be the germ from which Socialism will spring up.

All trusts must, ultimately, be merged into one great industrial trust in which every citizen shall be a partner; when industry will be carried on for the benign purpose of supplying the material wants of man instead of for the sordid purpose of accumulating private profit. This next stage of industrial development and the social order arising upon it will be Socialism.

This rapidly approaching industrial revolution will be distinguished by one characteristic that has marked no previous revolution,—the wage workers will be class-conscious of their historic mission, of the class truggle that has lasted so long in society and of the evolution of the tools of production that has made it possible for the whole race to be emancipated from economic bondage and elevated to the higher plane of intellectual evolution. The intelligent wage workers and class-conscious members of labor organizations all over the civilized world are rapidly falling into line for political action in this direction. This knowledge on the part of the working class, and this alone, will enable them to inaugurate Socialism without bloodshed and hold it when they get it.

The inauguration of Socialism will not be an attack on private property. On the contrary, it will defend the right of private property in labor as well as in the material things upon which labor is expended. No Socialist advocates any confiscation of property, confiscation of property goes on under capitalism; but he does emphatically demand that confiscation of property in labor by capital shall cease.

These big industries, as public property, would be operated under Socialism just as they are now, for the best interest of their owners, i. e., the best interest of all the people. Improvements in machinery and methods, and enlargement of productive capacity would be carried on with even more vigor than at present. Every employé would be paid just as he is now, in proportion to his ability and the time he worked. The products would be sold at their cost of production which would be determined by the amount of average simple abstract human labor expended in producing them as a basis of exchange of commodities.

The incentive, under Socialism, will be to rise to the highest positions in your line of occupation and thus secure the highest renumeration for your ability and industry. In fact, the social distinction of the individual can never be correctly ascertained until we get to Socialism, for then, opportunity being the same to all, the resultant of a person's natural ability and individual effort will determine his social status. There being no profits, rents or interest under Socialism the total wealth produced will be divided as renumeration amongst all the public employés, whatever service they may be performing for society, and each one will be paid in proportion to his ability and the time he works. Thus, industry and thrift will always be accompanied by wealth, and vice versa.

Upon such an industrial basis it is quite evident that the individual, whether male or female, will have unrestricted opportunity to select any trade, business or profession he or she may choose so long as such occupation is not already over-crowded; in which case the remuneration in such occupation would be reduced and the incentive placed where help was needed. Women will be entitled to the same remuneration as men for equal ability and effort.

Individual liberty will attain its highest stage of perfection consistent with the equal liberty of all.

In the marriage relation, true love will supplant our present prostitution-veiling dollar-and-cent considerations, and persons of more equal ability and combativeness will perpetuate a higher and better race. Mothers and children will no longer have to live in fear and dread of drunken and worthless husbands and fathers, because they will not be entirely dependent upon them, and because the cause of drunkenness,—the profit that is made on the sale of liquor—being abolished, the traffic will cease.

Education will be carried on by teachers who have a natural ability for their profession instead of, as now, by those who have a political rope around the necks of school commissioners; and who cram geography into the pupils at so much an acre.

Municipal government, State government and Federal government will all be conducted through the initiative and referendum by all adult citizens both male and female. The professional politician will be no more; all questions of interest to the public will be decided by a public vote and public welfare, instead of private privilege, will be the aim of law.

Then, and not until then, women,

(Continued on page 4.)

A GEM

Of Un-Conscious Capitalist Class-Gonsciousness.

TELL-TALE CIRCULAR.

Several Employers Get up a Circular to the Capitalist Governor of New York, Warning him not to Appoint a Factory Inspector, Who, Being from the Working Class, Would not Have a Mind Free from Bias—A Capitalist Class Governor, is the Proper Thing.

By the merest accident the below petition, addressed to the Governor of this State, and secretly circulated around for signatures, has reached this office:

January, 1899.

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York:—

We, the undersigned citizens of New York State, employers and others, beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to a statute of the State known as the Labor Law, Chapter 415, Law of 1897.

This law in our opinion is of the character of class legislation, every paragraph points to the care and protection of the laboring class.

The laboring class is thoroughly secret and is now organized into oath-bound societies.

We have no complaint to make of the law nor of the secret combination of the laboring class, but as citizens of this Commonwealth we desire to urge that it would be manifestly unfair and unwise to place the execution of that law in the hands of any member of the aforesaid secret organization.

The Factory Inspector is given vast discretionary power under the law, and his mind should therefore be free from bias.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves very obediently yours, etc.

For candor and innocence the circular surpasses everything of the sort; but its very candor and innocence goes far to prove much on which Socialism banks, but the unsophisticated reject.

It is typical of class rule to look upon itself as national, upon everything else as exceptional. Under class rule, whatever the ruling class, always the minority, does is looked upon as a national act, a national feature. The large majority, the people proper, counts for nothing.

Here, accordingly, we have the employers alarmed at the very idea of a Factory Inspector being picked out of a set different from their own. Such an Inspector they consider unreliable. Why? Because his mind would not be free from bias. His mind would be biased in favor of his own class, the working class, and, accordingly, he could not officiate with justice.

The first thing that startles one is that these "anti-class legislation" employers, who issue the circular, find no harm in the election of a chief executive of this State picked out of their own class, not only, but dicted to the people by themselves. If a Labor Factory Inspector would have "a mind not free from bias," and would thus favor his class, and would therefore be unfit, by what process of reasoning does the employers' class conclude that a capitalist chief executive would have "a mind free from bias," would not be partial to his own class, and would be a fit person?—To put the question is to puncture these employers' bubble, and to demonstrate the acquired habits of thought and prejudices of the capitalist ruling class. Their prejudices and acquired habits of thought speak in favor of their overlordship; that becomes to their minds not only natural but inevitable. It is an evidence of class petrification, and an additional proof of the futility of seeking to convert a ruling class.

Then, again, what can there be imagined more naive than the posture of these selfsame employers when they object, think it necessary to warn against the appointment of a Factory Inspector with a mind biased in favor of the working class?

These employers do not seem to realize that THEIR Governor is THEIR Governor, and that he is sure not to do the thing they apprehend; that his class instinct is quite as alert as theirs; that he need no warning, and will pick out as his appointees only men with minds biased in favor of his own class, and who can be turned into traitors to their own.

Whichever way the circular is looked at, it is a sociologic gem.

There were in 1895 a total of 668 trade societies reported, of which 28 were national unions or federations, and 640 were independent local trade unions. Thirteen of these trade societies were founded from 1811 to 1855, 7 from 1855 to 1865, 37 from 1865 to 1875, 23 from 1875 to 1885, and 245 from 1885 to 1896. In the case of 343 societies this information could not be obtained. The largest body of organized labor appears to be the Netherland Diamond Workers' Union, with 10 branches, numbering 7,500 members. It was this union, imbued with the Socialist spirit of solidarity, that some years ago brought back home at its own expense the diamond workers decoyed to America by our "protected" manufacturers. There are elsewhere "pure and simple" unions who favor the emigration of their members to the extent of buying for them tickets to foreign countries in order to "relieve" the "domestic labor market," but we never heard of any such union buying for them a return ticket.—Lucien Sanial in "Socialist Almanac."

THE PEOPLE.

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six months	0.25
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2.068
In	1890	13.331
In	1892 (Presidential)	21.157
In	1894	33.133
In	1896 (Presidential	36.564
In	1898	82.204

Any employment of machinery, except by capital, is, to the bourgeois economist, an impossibility. Exploitation of the workingman by the machine is, therefore, with him, identical with exploitation of the machine by the workingman. Whoever, therefore, exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of machinery is against its employment in any way, and is an enemy of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes: "Gentlemen of the Jury—No doubt the throat of this commercial traveler has been cut; but that is not my fault; it is the fault of the knife. Must we for such a temporary inconvenience abolish the use of the knife? If you abolish the knife, you hurl us back into the depths of barbarism." MARX.

LURING THE NATION.

A recent passage-at-arms in Congress between Representatives Payne, Cannon and Hay is of more importance than many an occurrence which occupies more space. Its significance lies in that it brought out the fact that our people are to be lured by degrees into a new foreign policy and all that thereby hangs; that in fact we are to be cheated into such a policy. The matter came on this wise:

Representative Cannon had called attention to the hugeness of the appropriations, especially the war appropriations, and indicated pretty clearly that a deficit was in prospect; Representative Payne, who, together with Hanna, is interested in a shipping-subsidy bill and appropriation, denied Cannon's statements with wounded feelings; whereupon Representative Hay corroborated Cannon, and gave the further information that the outlook was even worse than Cannon had stated; Cannon's conclusions were drawn from the war estimates as they appeared on the bills, whereas, as a matter of fact these estimates were too low, the Committee that had the matter in charge having deliberately cut down the appropriation below what it was known would be needed BECAUSE THEY DON'T WANT IT TO GO TO THE COUNTRY THAT THE EXPENSE OF THE ARMY IS TO BE SO GREAT!!

Thus, in order that the uppermost capitalists may get outlets for the goods they have robbed the working class of, and in order further that they may acquire cheaper labor to beat down the already low wages in America, foreign wars of conquest are to be undertaken; the people are to be made drunk with the reports of "great victories" so that they may not awake in time to the danger that is preparing for them; and, lest the heavy outlays required for the carrying out of such an infamous conspiracy offset the intoxication of "victory," the people are to be deceived with under-estimates, i. e., with false, virtually forged figures.

Let the ball roll on!

PHRASES GALORE.

A pamphlet containing an address by one Benjamin Fay Mills, of Boston, on "The New Party" has been sent to this office. After reading the address, the question suggested itself, Is it possible that there can be people so intellectually imbecile as to take stock in such a collection of contradictions, and spend money to print it?

The purpose of the address is to show that a new party is needed; to prove this Mr. Mills passes in review all existing parties, and rejects them one after the other, after paying his compliments to them. His caliber is sized up best in the passage in which he deals with the Socialist Labor party. He says:

> The Socialist Labor party has an almost ideal programme. It occupies in relation to the social question the position of the more radical of the old Abolitionists in the days before the war. It is possessed of an heroic enthusiasm and it appears to have engendered the power and sacrifice that accompanies the birth of a religion. But, in strange contrast, it seems to be practically without soul!

How anyone can compare the S. L. P. with "the more radical of the old Abolitionists"; the party, that treads and plants itself upon the most practical of fields—the political field, with the visionaries who imagined their ideals could be realized outside of that field; the party, that realises and insists upon the solidity of the Union as a basis for the enforcement of its programme, with the dreamers who did not realize the need of a solid Union for their programme and were willing to see the Nation split up;—how the two can be compared transcends the intellectual powers of the sober.

But worst of all, how anyone can, in one and the same breath, admit that the S. L. P. "is possessed of an heroic enthusiasm" and has "engendered the power and sacrifice that accompanies the birth of a religion," and yet claim that such a movement "is practically without a soul" is explainable only upon the theory that Voltaire advanced of the theological soul.

In the meantime the S. L. P., "soulless," according to the Millses; "excessively ideal," according to others; "un-American," according to a third set; "impractical," according to a fourth; etc., etc., pursues its undeterred career—marching on, the only growing body in the land.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Pittsburg, Kans., "Kansan" publishes, under the title "Well Done, Ryan," the reasons of this Ryan for voting against an expansion resolution in the Kansas Senate, and praises him correspondingly. His reasons are these:

> The National Administration is full of solicitude for the suffering subjects of the Spanish monarchy, whether they live near our coasts or on the other side of the globe. It has much to say of humanity and its rights, but the humanity which seems to command its greatest sympathy is that which is farthest away, and with whose affairs it has properly little or nothing to do under the constitution.
>
> It is the humanity which occupies these States and Territories, American humanity, which most interests me, and should most interests Congress and the National Administration. Our own native humanity has much more to complain of than that of the Philippines or Cuba. No Spanish official from the time of Columbus to Weyler ever saddled them with such monstrous wrongs as our own people are threatened with to-day from the trusts and combines and monopolies upon which most of the great men of the Republican party look with toleration if not with sympathy.
>
> The men who are notorious as the heads of great monopolies seem to be the most intimate friends of the present Administration and the most eager to redress the wrongs of all people who live outside of the United States, it being their well defined purpose to divert attention from the outrages committed by them. So far as this Administration is concerned, it looks upon Americans as having no rights except to lay down their lives for the conquest of foreign lands. I am opposed to this kind of patriotism.

One would think that, after having gone through its recent Populist experience, the "Kansan" could no longer be caught with baited hooks. But not so; it seems as gullible now as ever.

Where was this identical Ryan when the Populist administration of Kansas was engaged with legislation that concerned only the middle class and was legislating the working class into dust? Why, of course, with the working-class-grinding middle class. Just as McKinley knows of no other class than his own plutocracy, so the Ryans know of no other class than their own would-be plutocracy, the middle class of labor fleecers. When the Ryans speak of "the people" they, no more than the McKinleys mean the real people, the working class; they simply mean their special set of labor fleecers.

Yes, indeed, "Well done, Ryan," in the sense that he has held beautifully the language that is expected to deceive the workers.

Yes, indeed, "Well done, Ryan," in the sense that his hypocrisy helps to illustrate the hypocrisy of his class, and thus off-sets itself.

No material interests at the bottom of man's actions, views and conceptions? Wherein lies the joke in the below excellent joke from the "Cornish Magazine," England, if not in just that philosophic principle?

> A West-country squire on his death-bed was visited by the parson.
>
> "You are going to a better world," said the parson.
>
> "I don't want no better world. With my white-faced mare and a thousand a year I don't want no better world. Her'd go over gates one arter t'other—tip—tip—tip."

The Philadelphia, Pa., "Record," commenting on the fact that, while in every branch of mechanical industry in the United States—except that of coining—vast changes and improvements have taken place since the marble mint building was erected in that city, and one man can now perform, by the aid of modern machinery, as much work as five men could formerly do, and can perform it better, yet in the mint of to-day it apparently takes five men to do as much work as one man used to do with ease, goes on to say that the Philadelphia Mint has become a political House of Refuge. It wails in this wise:

> The surprising statement was recently made in print (and subsequently corroborated by inquiry at the mint) that there are at the present time over five hundred employés crowded into the old building, which was constructed to accommodate about seventy-five people. An even more surprising fact is that in the olden times, before the establishment of the big branch mint in San Francisco, and in various years of later date, the annual coinage was much larger than at the present day; yet the staff of secretaries, assistant secretaries, clerks, assistant clerks, doorkeepers, assistant doorkeepers, conductors, watchmen and workmen was much smaller than at present. The simple truth is that the mint has become a sort of political house of refuge for party workers, or for persons who, having some kind of political "pull," seek a soft berth with little to do but to read the newspapers, gossip with each other and regularly draw good pay every month—much more than they could hope to earn outside of the walls of this venerable building.

Of course; and that is the rock against which all such visionary reforms as the "civil service reform" are bound to suffer shipwreck on in a country, which, like this, enjoys universal suffrage.

Where there is no universal suffrage, where even bourgeois freedom is as far back as in England and the large majority of the male citizens have nothing to say in political affairs, there, of course, "public" establishments can be run upon "civil service" plans. But in a country like ours it is otherwise. Here the large majority of the adult males have a vote; bankrupted in their business or thrown upon the street as tramps by new machinery, the citizens in large numbers press upon the Government for a living. They may talk all they like against Socialism as "paternalism"; but the hard fact of hunger and cold makes them look upon paternalism with less disfavor, and they forthwith resort to the worst of genuine "paternalisms." Their vote is a string, the other end of which is tied to the leg of the politician. THAT is the "pull."

That "pull" will be used with such intelligence as the vote-holder possesses. If he dwells in the midnight of capitalist economic ignorance, he will look upon himself as a social waif who must "take refuge," and he will "pull" accordingly. In the measure in which he rises above such midnight ignorance and treads the illumined path of Socialist science, he will not look upon himself as a social waif; he will not "seek refuge"; he will "pull" with such force that the politician will land on the outside, the capitalist system crumble, the Socialist Commonwealth rise, and himself stand up, not as a "refugee," but as master of his destiny.

If anyone wishes to gain a full insight into the reason why there is such prompt unanimity among the crooks of the land against the Socialist Labor party, its press and its agitators, let him read and study the following little story from the Cleveland, O., "Plain Dealer":

> "The simplest efforts last the longest," said the gifted lecturer. "Look at Mary's lamb—for ever embalmed in deathless verse." At this moment a tall stranger in the audience suddenly arose, and in a voice choked with hot emotion fiercely cried: "You're a liar." Then he dramatically stalked from the room. "Who was that man?" inquired the startled lecturer. "Oh," said the chairman of the lecture committee, "you mustn't mind him. He belongs to the Commissary Department!"

As the inoffensive word "embalmed," used in the most inoffensive manner by the lecturer in the story, was enough to cause a twitch in the corn on the toe of the single member of the Commissary Department present, so does the most innocent word used by the Socialist agitator and press cause twitches in most unexpected quarters,—and thereby help the finding out process. Guilty consciences always betray themselves.

To Mr. Moneybags.

[By Byron Efford, Revere, Mass.]

> "Labor power is sold to-day, not with a view of satisfying, by its service or its product, the personal needs of the buyer. His aim is augmentation of his capital—production of commodities containing more labor than he pays for,—containing therefore, a portion of value that costs him nothing, and that is nevertheless realized when the commodities are sold."—Karl Marx.

Sir:—

This fact however, clear may be,
Known like the tides of every sea,
Within our great creation:—
Wherever a "part" of society,
Possess the sole monopoly,
Of the means of all production
Then plain it is, the laborer, free,
Beside his own scant maintenance
Must add to working time, for thee
An extra surplus working time,
No matter the resistance,
In order to produce the prime
Of all thy sweet subsistence.

The labor power, I sold to thee,
Differs from my commodity,
Within my class formation;
Which makes it thus far differently
Than all the vast variety,
In spite of their duration;
A value firm its use creates,
Value greater than its own,
Which crowns thee with a mighty power
Around thy bauble throne.
And that is why you purchased it,
With all thy sham appliances;
While to you belongs the use of it,
And all the wondrous sciences.

The principle for which we fight,
Our strength of purpose in the right,
Makes us the real majority;
So far as numbers are concerned,
And lack of science now discerned,
You are the slim minority.
You sing to us in velvet mood,
Your lay, with oily countenance,
Whereby the laborer may have food,
In "saving" grace and "abstinence."
Good: we will, in true simplicity
Abstain, with all sincerity,
From selling our sole commodity.
Whereon you thrive and fatten;—
With saving grace I'll wrap me round,
And on the market ne'er be found
Like pork, or silk, or satin.

For one day's labor power you pay,
While you use up that of three;
You rob me, therefore, every day,
Two-thirds my value fee.
This the specific end and aim,
The sum and substance to maintain,
Of capitalist production:
Thy trick is known, alas; alas;
A gathering gloom hangs o'er thy class,
Of capitalist corruption.
Demand we therefore, now that part,
Without appealing to your heart;
For sentiment is out of place:—
A model citizen thou may be,
In the odor sweet of sanctity,
Still, that alters not the case:
Through perversion of democracy,
To the ends of vile plutocracy,
Is labor robbed of wealth;
While ignorance and misery,
With idleness in slavery,
Sucks out the people's health.

Therefore, we now demand in full,
Without a scroll or priestly Bull,
This system's abolition,
The law of Capitalism repealed,
And enactment of the laws revealed,
By Socialist proposition:
In which restoration of the land,
And all the tools by mortal planned,
Shall to the people all belong
And for them operated.
The toilers then transformed shall rise,
From low degrading merchandise
Into noble beings mated.

We'll husband safe our labor power,
Against the "serpents" who devour
All muscle, nerve and blood.
Then as a class, we shall compell
The tolling of a funeral bell,
For Pluts lost in the flood.
Recorded comes the power of gain,
Without pretence or formalism,
Rings in the international reign,
Of scientific Socialism.

F. Furman lectures on "Social Tendencies," the 24th instant, at 209 East Broadway (4th A. D.), this city.

WHY, REJECTED OF COURSE.

[The below communication by Comrade C. R. Davis was sent by him to the St. Louis capitalist press and unanimously rejected.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—I would like the pivilege to reply to Bishop Potter's address recently delivered at the Planters' Hotel.

He not only admits that "the distinguishing note of the feudal age was the division of the people into two classes," but he further acknowledges that this division of classes is to-day, under capitalism, greatly intensified. He says, "caste survives with greater distinctions at the present hour."

The bona fide Socialists of the world have clearly demonstrated that all economic conflicts in history have been conflicts between the exploiters and the exploited, or a conflict of the classes. One of the most vital points the Socialists are contending for is that we can never have a clear vision of economics except by keeping this conflict before our minds. The interests of these classes being antagonistic, having nothing in common, the only way of ending the conflict is to wipe out classes; and the only way to wipe out classes is for one class to economically exterminate the other class. The class that will survive will be the one that possesses the political power. Under democratic institutions, it is the majority who hold this power; and it is an old democratic theory that anything that is for the benefit of the majority is right and should be enforced.

If the Bishop is consistent he will, from his admission of the class struggle, openly proclaim these conclusions, and address the class that is in the majority and endorse nothing except what is for the interest of this class and oppose everything that is for the interest of the other class.

To illustrate how this could not be otherwise, let us take from statistics the division of all wealth yearly produced. The capitalists get 83 per cent. while the wage class receives the balance of 17 per cent. Now this division is the whole bone of contention between the classes. When the toiler wants more food and better food, more clothes and better clothes, it can mean nothing else than he wants a bigger share than 17 per cent. And when the capitalist wants more profit and larger dividends, it can mean nothing else than he is aching for a fatter chunk than 83 per cent.

As the sums of 17 per cent. and 83 percent. represent the whole annual product of wealth, the capitalist class can only increase their fleecing by shaving down the toiler's 17 per cent.; and this has been bitterly opposed by the toilers in their strikes and boycotts. And so it is with the working class, the only way they can increase their share is by deducting more or less from the capitalist 83 per cent.; this the capitalist has fought and will fight to the bitter end, even to the calling out of the army to suppress strikes.

Now, to return to the question, which class is in the majority? Every school boy knows that it is the wage class and that it is constantly growing from additions from the bankrupt middle class. To repeat, if the Bishop is consistent and logical he will address this class and also tell them how they can overcome and supercede the capitalist class, and thus end the existence of classes. But if we find on the other hand that he is addressing the powerless class, the minority, and especially if he is trying to harmonize the antagonism of the classes, then we are forced to conclude that he is inconsistent and illogical.

Whom do we find him addressing? It is the cream of the 400 at a sumptuous dinner in sumptuous hotel parlors. Do we find him telling this 400 that they are the minority? That all their efforts to save themselves as a class are futile? That they have not one thing in common with the working class? That they should logically submit to the majority power—the wage class? No. He says: "For what good are college settlements? To bring minds together. To benefit by the associating with one's superiors. This is what we must gradually accomplish among the poor." That is, in plain English, he would "bring" the two antagonizing classes "together," and angelically harmonize present economic conditions of skinning and being skinned. C. R. DAVIS.

LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS COMMUNE OF 1871.

A quite handsomely bound "History of the Paris Commune of 1871," by G. B. Benham, of San Francisco, has just been issued from the press.

The book deserves to be read and digested. In view of the importance that the questions which were brought forward during the uprising in Paris have assumed, the Commune has a peculiar interest to the student of Sociology. Most of the works dealing with this period have been written by authors who had little comprehension and no sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Communists. For this reason the present work is particularly valuable. The author, while avowedly a Socialist, has avoided the faults of partisan historians. Such chronicles often manifest a tendency to exalt the principal personages of the period, with which they deal, so far above the level of ordinary mortals as to make them rival the fabulous heroes of antiguity in wisdom, courage and address. Mr. Benham has seen that while most of the leaders of the Commune were doubtless inspired by exalted ideals, they were, nevertheless, subject to the limitations of common men, and he has not neglected to point out the errors and follies and in some cases the perversity of the heads of the Communal Administration and leaders in the uprising. To the radical, the most interesting chapters of the history are those which describe the last days of the revolt.

As the death struggle between the contending classes drew to a close, both parties seem to have forgotten almost every sentiment of humanity and to have violated almost every rule of civilized warfare. The story of these tragic events is graphically and faithfully told. The charges of vandalism brought against the Communards and the absurd story of the "Petroleuses" are conclusively disproved, the statements of eye-witnesses and the concluding events of the period being introduced to show that these charges, for the most part, were fabrications.

No detail of the sanguinary scenes at Sartory and Labon is spared. The monstrous excesses of the Versaillaise render this one of the darkest pages in human history, and the author has striven to bring the crimes of the men of the Assembly home to them in all their enormity. The last chapter deals with the Administration of the Commune. It is shown that Paris never had so good a government as was given by these revolutionists, engaged, as they were, in a civil war which taxed their energy and resources to the utmost. The character and aims of the leading Communists are vindicated, and the perfidy and duplicity of Thiers revealed. On the whole, it may be said of the book that its statement of the causes of the struggle is lucid and convincing, its description of the incidents vivid and historically accurate. It will commend itself to any reader who is not so enamoured of the present arrangements of society as to believe improvement impossible and who does not resent attempts at alteration, as an attack upon all that makes life worth having.

The volume contains many portraits of the prominent characters in the struggle, including Dombrowski, Pyat, Grousset, Rigault and Delescluse, and also one of Thiers, the cunning leader, elected President of France by the "Peace" Assembly. A large number of biographical sketches, condensed in form and interesting in detail, greatly aid in an undestanding of the merits of the Communal leaders. This history is published by the International Publishing Company, 38 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by the New York Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York City. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, red and gold, 75 cents.

E. H.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, New York City.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Beaudreau, 40 Lucas street.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—Were you last night at Cyclone Hall?

Uncle Sam—No; anything going on there?

B. J.—Going on there? I should think so. Well, you missed it. Aurora Borealis held a speech. I tell you, it is the best thing I ever heard.

U. S.—And what did you hear?

B. J.—I'll tell you. He described the sufferings of the people in a way that made even rugged men weep. You could have heard a pin drop. The vast audience was swayed by the magic of Aurora Borealis' voice and words. It was simply grand. And it was so convincing.

U. S.—What was "convincing"?

B. J.—Why, that speech. The workingmen don't know that they are in misery. He convinced them; Aurora Borealis raised the veil before their eyes; now the workingmen know how miserable they are.

U. S.—If I had a lounge near by I would throw myself upon it and roar with laughter; as it is, I have to hold my sides from splitting.

B. J. (indignant)—What do you want to roar about with laughter?

U. S.—At your queer notion about the workingmen not knowing that they are in misery and need to be told. Do you imagine, if I were to dig a pin into your fat belly, that I would have to notify you—

B. J. (jumping back, as though fearing U. S. would illustrate his point)—No, by thunder! I would not need your notification; the stich of the pin would be all the notification I would need.

U. S.—And do you imagine that the thousand and one pin-stiches administered by the capitalist class to the workingmen are not felt by these, and they need to be notified that they are being pricked?—

B. J.—But—you see—

U. S.—Do you imagine that the workingmen need to be notified of the gnawings of hunger inflicted upon them by miserable wages?

B. J.—Not that, but—

U. S.—Do you imagine that they need to be notified that they freeze in their homes in this blizzard weather?

B. J.—N—n-o—

U. S.—Do you imagine that they need to be notified that most of their children die for want of proper food, clothing and attendance?

B. J.—No;—they don't need notification of that.

U. S.—Then, what in thunder was the use of your Aurora Borealis' "great speech"?

B. J.—To make them feel their misery all the more.

U. S.—Fudge! You are in error if you imagine that the workingmen can profit by any of such speeches as Aurora Borealis declaims before them.

In the first place, the workingmen are well aware, quite enough of them, that they are in hell's own hole;

In the second place, all such talk can only have for its effect, either to make the workers still more despondent than they now are, or to render them subject to any ranting and scheming politician that may come around with some silly scheme of salvation.

With increasing force our working people have been feeling, during the last 30 years the pangs of misery, and in increasing volumes have the Aurora Borealises during this period been speaking their pieces. To what effect?

B. J.—The workingmen have been too stupid to understand.

U. S. (indignantly)—I call that adding insult to injury. The stupid ones have been the Aurora Borealises, not the working people. It is no use telling a man he is suffering and will suffer more if you do not tell him the right way to get out of his troubles. The Aurora Borealises have all along neglected to do that very thing; too stupid to realize what was the way out, or too cowardly to state their convictions, they have been simply lashing the sea with their oratory. The working class listened, sighed, and—remained where it was. Not blood-curdling phrases about popular suffering, but calm, scientific demonstration of the reason of our poverty, and of the path of emancipation—that is what the workers need; that is what they are panting for; that's what the Socialists give them. That evening at Cyclone Hall was wasted on the audience. One calm, cool, dispassionate Socialist speech is worth all the cyclones that come pouring out of the mouths of your Aurora Borealis and his ilk. But to deliver such a useful speech takes study and thought; for that your Aurora Borealises are too flighty. They like to hear themselves talk. It is so much easier to reel out poetry and phrases than to speak soberly and instructively.

Go to with your Aurora Borealis!

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 2, Vol. I., "Pocket Library"—is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.
II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the matter is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The Textile Workers' Alliance of New Bedford, Mass., has issued the following address:

To the Textile Workers of New Bedford:

There has lately appeared an "address," issued to you and signed by one Matthew Hart, requesting you to join the pure and simple union of your craft in this city. Ordinarily we, as sensible men, would not deign to notice the usual puerile nonsense put forth by the fakir organizations, but in this case an attempt has been made to copy our language and to use our battle cries, for the purpose of misleading you and again making you dues-paying cattle for the fakirs and voting cattle for the fakirs' masters, the capitalist class. The "address" states that "we, as a union, acknowledge defeat, but at the same time our very defeat has opened our eyes to the fact that within our organization there existed the means of victory, means which understood and rightly applied would have settled once and for all the superiority and the justice of organized labor's demand over the greed of soulless corporations and the power and dictates of organized capitalists."

"Let us learn from the mistakes of the past, profit by the lessons taught by a hard and bitter experience, adjust our ranks, adopt such tactics, arm ourselves with such weapons and fortify ourselves in such manner that the strength and forces of our enemies will be reduced to a minimum and rendered as weak and as feeble as the efforts of a gang of freebooters to overcome the forces of the organized State."

In New Bedford, owing to the agitation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the workers understand that it is the capitalist system of production that is the cause of our misery and that that cause can only be removed when the capitalist system is abolished, and that the capitalist system can only be abolished by the united political action of the working class; that is understood. Now comes this "address," teeming with large ideas and grandiloquent words, saying that capitalism is to blame and should be abolished and that we must "adopt such tactics, arm ourselves with such weapons," etc., etc., and anarchistically, also capitalistically, forgets to tell us what those tactics are.

Workers of New Bedford don't, because we have caused you to think and therefore to demand a proper form of organization, take the imitation for the real. Mr. Matthew Hart, a discredited Republican and Democratic politician, finding himself and ...s fakir boss, Sam Ross, losing their hold on the dues-paying textile workers, take a lesson from the jackass who found the lion's skin and attempted to act the lion. As in the case of the jackass, the ears and bray betrayed him, so in this case do the anarchistic lack of tactics and absence of all truthful pointing out of how the overthrow of capitalism is to be achieved, joined as they are to high sounding phrases, display the ears and bray of the capitalist fakir jackass.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance now, as in the past, tells you plainly and truthfully that paying dues to an organization which has for leaders political shysters and tricksters such as head the pure and simple union in this city, is but keeping in existence a crew of blacklegs who will talk big and get your support only to then sell you out as they have in the past. We say to you, organize in the union of your craft that stands for the betterment of your condition in so far as it is possibe under this system, and also points out to you that to remove the cause of your misery you must unite politically as a class in the party of your class, the Socialist Labor party, the only party which stands for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; the only party that can stand for that, and the only party that can represent the interests of the working class.

We ask you to join an organization outside of whose doors the fakir cannot come; an organization that fights capitalism not alone on the economic field, but upon the political field; an organization that does not say we must adopt such tactics," but tells you what "such tactics" must be, and telling you so adopts them.

We ask you to join an organization that when it issues a statement does not get an anarchist to write it, and then sign to it the name of a discredited tool of the capitalist class; an organization that does not while talking against capitalism keep at its head men who are serving capitalism in the legislature, and, as bunco steerers in our city at election time.

In conclusion we ask you to join the S. T. & L. A. because it is the only organization which nationally and locally gives expression to the aspirations of the worker, and which upon all fields and in all places is found fighting capitalism.

Join us in our fight for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yours for the cause,
Textile Workers' Alliance of New Bedford.

RICHARD PARKINSON,
No. 15 Myrtle street.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Toesin" (50c.) both for 83c. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates $1.50) for $1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Lo, An Analyst and a Prophet!

To THE PEOPLE.—I take my pen in hand to let you know that me and you and Eugene and the remainder of the ring-boned and spavined class to which we belong are going to be saved. There is no manner of doubt about it. We can't help ourselves if we want to. We shall be saved in spite of ourselves, if necessary. So there is no use of being stiff-necked and mulish, and I hereby announce my willingness, for one, to stand still and be saved. An analysis made by a gent as is an analyst shows who is agoing to emancipate us and occupy the land. It seems to me that no others in this old world have such reason for exultation as the Whosoever Socialists, unless, indeed, it is us poor trash for whom salvation merely lingers at the door. The following letter excerpt, I found with delighted eyes in Queer Hardie's London (England) "Labor Leader" of December 10, 1898. Please reprint the glad tidings, and put the lines I have underscored in capital letters, so that all the short-sighted folks, particularly the S. L. P. comrades in the Old Bay Rum State, may read and ponder well. I reckon that the news will interest 'em, and likewise also give 'em reason to be jubilant and buoyant. Look out for the locomotive!

"Eugete Hough, West Newton, Mass., writes: 'Our election is quite encouraging, as are the returns from yours. I have been making an analysis of the vote in this State (Socialist vote), and find that the greatest results have been attained from WORK AMONG THE MIDDLE CLASSES. I AM MORE AND MORE CONVINCED THAT THE CLASS TO WHICH I BELONG WILL HAVE TO BE SAVED BY ANOTHER THAN ITSELF AND IN SPITE OF ITSELF. Withal, we are moving rapidly. It seems to me that no others in this old world have such reason for exultation as we Socialists.—Sincerely.'"

The above containes a moral. Whether it is that the muddled middle class is being worked by the Middlers, or both working each end against the middle, is a muddle to many, but not to Yours truly.

S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.

Merited Compliment to THE PEOPLE'S Artist.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Progressive Lithographers' Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A., composed of proletarians employed at the art of lithography, instructed me at its last meeting, held Feb. 7, to express its admiration of the cartoons that have recently appeared in THE PEOPLE, especially the cartoon in the issue of Feb. 5, 1899. The P. L. A. compliments Comrade Armer on the originality, grandeur and truth embodied in the conception of that cartoon; and the artistic manner in which it is treated and drawn. It hopes he will continue in his good work, until the Socialist movement in this country will have in him an artist exponent of equal, if not greater, power than the Socialist movement of England has in Comrade Walter Crane. It is the belief of the P. L. A. that such a man is needed in this country; and that unbounded fame and sympathetic support await him.

SECRETARY P. L. A.

New York, Feb. 12.

The Modern Fakir Anticipated by Rienzi.

To THE PEOPLE.—While reading Bulwer Lytton's "Rienzi, Last of the Roman Tribunes," the other evening, I came across the following passage, which makes me think that Rienzi must certainly have had the labor fakir in his mind, for, by substituting a few modern names for ancient ones, it pictures the fakir to a dot. He says: "Yes, they would advance my fortunes—but how? by some place in the public offices, which would fill a dishonored coffer, by wringing, yet more sternly, the hard-earned coins from our famishing citizens. If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebeian (workingman), advanced by patricians (capitalists), not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the pander to the worst interests of theirs. He who is of the people (working class), but makes of himself a traitor to his birth (class) if he furnishes the excuse for these tyrant hypocrites to lift up their hands and cry—See what liberty exists in Rome (America) when We, the patricians (capitalists), thus elevate a plebeian (workingman). Did they ever elevate a plebeian (workingman), if he sympathized with plebeians (workingmen). No, brother; should I be lifted above our condition, I will be raised by the arms of my countrymen, and not upon their necks."

Ithought this was worth pointing out.

CHAS. PFIRMAN.

Canton, O., Feb. 13.

Pen-Photography of San Jose, Cal., and Vicinity.

To THE PEOPLE.—We have pretty fair meetings here, but times are getting harder every year.

This is the paradise for Chinese and Japanese. They work as servant girls, though they are all men; besides they work on the farms and orchards, and even the Italians and Portuguese swear that they are a hard set to beat; so you can imagine what chance there is left for the American workman. The Chinese and Japs carry their own blankets, sleep on the road side, hunting for work, and generally have to use them when they get work and sleep in the barn.

Property here has dropped in value a great deal; farms, orchards and city property and leave those who got mortgages on their places in bad shape. A great part of California has had a poor crop and a large section no crop at all; people would starve except for assistance.

But the newspapers don't like to mention this, but brag about the good climate and fruit, etc., to get people dissatisfied in the East, come and get fleeced here.

WM. LEQUE.

San José, Cal., Feb. 12.

An Infamous Bluffer and Liar Nailed.

To THE PEOPLE.—A year ago the writer of this was elected Corresponding Secretary for Barre Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union. In my first letter to our trade Journal I drew attention to the fact that pure and simpledom as a force, either for aggressive or defensive purposes, was utterly played out. I supported my argumentation in this contention by citing the failure of the British Engineers to gain the eight-hour day and the same rate of wages they had previously received for nine hours' work. The Engineers spent over two and a half million dollars in their unsuccessful struggle. The Granite Cutters' Union intend in 1900 to engage the capitalist class in practically the same battle as that in which the Engineers under much more favorable circumstances were defeated. The conditions under which the Engineers fought and lost their battle for the eight hours, were more favorable in that they had a well-filled treasury. In no other struggle had the theory of fighting capital with capital a better opportunity of demonstrating whatever strength it had; public opinion was on the side of the strikers, their Union funds were ample, and—yet capitalism scored a decisive victory. Apart from its corruption, the position occupied by pure and simpledom in the labor movement is so weak and untenable that they are half beaten before the Socialist and New Trade Unionist have the opportunity of getting in a broadside on them, consequently it was an easy matter to meet and rout the opposition I encountered.

What the fakir brigade lacks in facts, reasoning, and strength of position generally, they endeavor to make up for in misrepresentation, begging the question, and downright lies. The fakirs in this instance appear to have reasoned thusly: "The Socialist has gained a victory, an easy victory, for the theory of the New Trades Unionism; we will lose favor in the eyes of the capitalist class if we thus allow men who preach the class struggle to pulverize our arguments, and emphasize the necessity for the labor unions having recourse to the class-conscious political ballot to help to fight their economic battles and win their emancipation from capitalism. Could it not, by judicious lying and bluff be shown that, not the British capitalist, but the German Engineers defeated the strike of their fellow workers in England?"—Anyhow there blossomed forth in our Trade Journal an ill-smelling ugly blossom it is true, with the worm of corruption manifestly at its heart) a further effusion on the subject from a "pure and simpler" writing under the congenial non de plume of "Trade Unionist." In that effusion it was claimed that the German Engineers, i. e., German Socialists, and not British capitalists defeated the British Engineers in their strike for the eight hours; said this corrupt toad-eater and disciple of Gomperism: "When the strike came on, the half finished work was sent to Germany to be completed, and contracts which were not commenced were relet in Germany." Being fairly well posted through the medium of the British Socialist press as to what actually occurred during the strike, and having, in common with every Socialist, trust in the honor and sterling worth of my class, I KNEW the above assertion was a lie on first reading it. (By the way, if I am not very much mistaken, I gave its writer the lie direct in an open meeting of our trade when he first mentioned it; he doubtless thought, however, that under the congenial editorship of our National Secretary, James Duncan, of Baltimore, he would be able to lie and brow-beat his way to temporary success.) The article, of which the above statement is a sample, might fitly be described as a tissue of malignant lies. In answering, I denied the truth of the assertion and called for proof. Finding that I took him so coolly, M. T. U. tried the tactics of the genus fakir—to bully and brow-beat: Instead of submitting proof in support of the above sweeping assertion, he found it judicious to climb down somewhat and asked: "Pray, tell us what means Colonel Dyer & Co. used to defeat them if it was not bringing machinery from Germany. This is a fact and no amount of bluff and tall talk can alter it." In order to finally settle the question, I wrote to Geo. N. Barnes, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of British Engineers, asking what the actual facts were in regard to the German Engineers in their relation to the historical struggle in England for the eight hours, and received in answer the following reply:

"London, S. E., Jan. 16, 1899.

"Dear Sir:—Yours to hand to-day and I have pleasure in replying thereto. First, it is not true that the German Engineers "scabbed" us in Great Britain during the big dispute. On the contrary, they gave us every assistance in their power both in money and otherwise. I know nothing of contracts let to Germany, and I should say that it is extremely probable your 'pure and simple' opponent is in the same boat in that respect. But I do know that our German comrades did not knowingly do our work. We spent in the fight £220,000 of our reserve fund and about £300,000 of income for the period over which the dispute lasted—about half a million sterling or 2½ million dollars.

"GEO. N. BARNES."

I have also in my possession corroborative evidence of the facts contained in Mr. Barne's letter, in the form of letters from Comrades Quelch and Tom Mann, of London. Mann concludes his letter by saying: "Of course all particulars can be had from Mr. Barnes, as to what each of the countries actually did, but Germany led all through in the matter of financial assistance and special thanks were sent to them by the Engineers' Executive."

THE PEOPLE has said that the evolution of the pure and simple organization is from conservatism to reaction, and from reaction to corruption. I submit, the record of this endeavor to shield the capitalist class, and attach the blame for the defeat of one section of the working class to their fellow workers, is conclusive proof of the truth of THE PEOPLE'S assertion. Two years ago the writer (not then holding office in our Union) was denied the right to have an article inserted in our "Trade Journal" in reply to a lying article Mr. Duncan had copied from Gompers' "Federationist," purporting to describe the London International Socialist Congress. The case is different in this instance, however. Mr. Duncan receives his compeer "Trade Unionist," figuratively speaking, with open arm, giving his article a hearty send-off by heading it: "Isms Which Beset Trade Organizations Given a Rough Rap." In which it is claimed that the fundamental principles of Unionism should not be side tracked. And of such is the kingdom of impure, corrupt and obselete Unionism.

E. LEMMON.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 13.

As to Expressions.

I.

To THE PEOPLE.—Jas. N. Boult, of Vancouver, B. C., (per your issue Feb. 5) assumes that such "blood sucking parasites as Jay Gould & Co." are our "acknowledged brothers."

If that assumption is not supported by further evidence, showing that this relationship is "acknowledged" by the Socialist Labor party, this objection of our friend to the expression quoted in the connection referred to, is not well established. I will therefore ask Jas. N. Boult to quote his evidence of the S. L. P. "acknowledgment" of "brotherhood" with such characters as Jay Gould & Co.

Another assumption found in Jas. N. Boult's letter is, that we (Socialists) are going to ask such "brothers" as Jay Gould & Co. to "help me on with my coat," etc. I think J. N. B. is under a mis-apprehension on that point also. We of the S. L. P. propose to train wage workers to help themselves on with their own coats. All historical experience of such "brothers" as Jay Gould & Co. proves that it will never be safe to trust them with the said opportunity, for as soon as J. N. B. turns his back to receive the expected assistance, J. G. would stroll off (as he always has done) with the said coat, leaving friend Boult to whistle and stick his arms into the old proverbs, so well understood by "Brother Jay," viz., "POSSESSION IS NINE-TENTHS OF THE LAW," and "GOD HELPS THOSE THAT HELP THEMSELVES."

Comrade Boult has formed a wrong conclusion because he starts out with false premises.

My Vancouver comrade will find an endorsation of the policy of the S. L. P. in calling a "spade a spade," if he turns up the history of Jesus of Nazareth and refers to that agitator's speeches on "sons of hell," "whited sepulchres," "vipers," and "damnation" directed towards good meaning church going parasites who "robbed widows' houses and for a pretence made long prayers," long centuries before their Canadian representatives kicked against the S. L. P.

HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

London, Ont., Feb. 5.

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—I would like to make a few remarks on the objection taken by Mr. J. N. Boult to the expression "such blood sucking parasites."

Now the first thing to be remembered is that the Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. It is ever out-spoken and straightforward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of THOSE WHOM IT AIMS to weld into a class-conscious aggressive body. The S. L. P. is the watchman upon the walls and it behoves THE PEOPLE, as the organ of the party, to warn the people within the walls of the approach of all enemies. When the enemy is a "blood sucking parasite" tell the people just what he is, if he is a liar or labor fakir tell the people just what he is. I have been taking THE PEOPLE eleven months, and I like the last issue forty-four times better than I did the first issue I received. I sincerely hope THE PEOPLE will go on warning the people against parasites, fakirs, decoy-ducks and all such vermin that are misleading those whom it is our aim to weld into a class-conscious body.

We have them in this city and they are the worst enemies the S. L. P. has to deal with.

WM. J. WATSON.

Hamilton, Ont.

III.

To THE PEOPLE.— Jas. N. Boult's questioning in the last issue of THE PEOPLE, the advisability of using such expressions as "blood sucking parasites" is due to lack of understanding of the class struggle that prevails in society to-day and which forms the ground work of the political and economic organization of the Socialist Labor party. In order to understand this movement in society we must realize that the human family is a unit and arrives at higher planes of civilization through successive class struggles, and that when one portion of the family is dependant upon the other portion of the family for an opportunity to get the necessaries of life the whole family must suffer.

Starting with this knowledge as a base, what do we see when we look about us? A continual clash of interests between those who own the factories, the mines and the mills and those who are struggling for an opportunity to exercise their faculties in order to get a living or in other words a conflict between the two classes; the capitalist and working class.

The first who own and control the land and instruments of production, the individuals of which in their fight to maintain their economic control are compelled to enlarge their business or go to the wall, which results in the concentration of ecodomic power into fewer and fewer hands.

In order to be successful capitalists, they must have control of enough money and commodities to compete with the most powerful in their class or, as shown by Karl Marx, the capitalist must have both "constant" and "variable" capital.

If he have "constant" capital only, which is houses, machinery, raw material and auxiliaries, it would not bring him any return, as in order to consume the same productively he must use workingmen—"variable" capital—and this brings us face to face with a hard fact, and that is he must get the use of a part of this great social organism, he must get something for nothing. He must buy the use of the second class, the workers, whom he employs under what is with grim sarcasm called "the system of free contract." Not because he is a humanitarian; not because he loves the workingman; but because the workman is "variable" capital, that is to say, labor power is a commodity that he can buy for an hour, a day, a week, a month, or a year, at the market price, its exchange value, which is enough money to purchase commodities that will allow the workers to exist.

The consumption of labor power, which is embodied in flesh and bones and is the life force and energy of the intellectual and manual workers, returns by labor to the capitalist the value given in wages and more value, or as Karl Marx says, "surplus value," that is, the capitalist pays for the workers exchange value and receives his use value; this proves the economic struggle that is going on between these two classes and the fact that their interests are diametrically opposed to each other.

To call one names when in anger or prompted by individual or class bitterness, hatred or revenge, is due to lack of self-control and the inability to correctly understand the cause of the conditions that prevail and their manifestations and should meet with the disapproval of all Socialists. Understanding the necessity the capitalist class is under in maintaining their individual control of industry to treat with brutality and inhumanity the working class, a correct analization of that treatment and a correct naming of the qualities it betrays justify one in using the severest terms which will not overestimate or exaggerate the facts in the case, therefore such terms as "blood sucking parasites" may be used to correctly estimate the economic fact that the capitalist class exist upon the life blood of the working class by appropriating "surplus value," or, in other words, retaining the unpaid-for value of their labor.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 7.

IV.

To THE PEOPLE.—Availing myself of your invitation to express opinions on the use of expressions such as "blood sucking parasites" as used in the pamphlet "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and objected to by Jas. N. Boult, I would like to say:

Judging by the tone of Boult's letter, which is at variance with the sense of it, I conclude that he calls himself a Socialist. If I am correct in my surmise he certainly must know that there are in America two distinct and seperate classes of people: classes with interests so opposed to one another that it is absolutely impossible to confer a benefit on the one without correspondingly injuring the other. These two classes are known to Socialists as the "capitalist class" and the "proletarian class."

The capitalist class is that part of society that has possessed itself of the land and the tools necessary to produce wealth: by wealth I mean the necessaries and luxuries of life.

The proletarian class is the other part of society, who, although they by their efforts alone produced those tools, have been robbed of them by the capitalist class.

The capitalist class by virtue of the private possession of those tools and land are in a position to, and indeed do, live on the efforts of the proletarian class, this class being so situated as to be compelled to either support them in luxurious idleness, for the privilege of living in a state one degree removed from starvation, or of starving entirely. There is a certain plant which is very popular in England—around Christmas time in particular—known as "mistletoe," a parasitic plant. The definition of the word "parasite" is "a hanger-on," "a plant growing on another." This plant "mistletoe" is entirely foreign to the tree upon which it fastens itself, and having no roots of its own spread in the soil to draw its nourishment from, it meanly steals the sap from the tree, thereby robbing the tree of what rightfully belongs to it and its tender shoots, as a result of this imposition the shoots wither away and die in the vicinity of this "blood sucking parasite." Now the capitalist class bears the same relationship to the working class that the mistletoe does to the tree—only in a much greater degree. Now, the mistletoe is, as I have said, very popular with the English people; yet in spite of its popularity it is recognized and called a "parasite" not because of any dislike toward it but because it is "a (sap) blood sucking parasite," as is self-evident by its not performing the function of producing its own sap and thereby causing the death by starvation of the tender shoots whose sustenance it has stolen.

So it is with the capitalist, unlike the mistletoe, however, it cannot be said that the capitalist class is popular with the Socialists. The Socialists simply recognize that the capitalist as an individual and as a class are "such blood sucking parasites," and such being the case, the only proper "expression" to be used in speaking of them, if we wish to be precise, is "such blood sucking parasites."

It must always be borne in mind, however, that the Socialists are not fighting individuals, but the system that is back of them; but as it is plainly evident that a system cannot be fought without some visible object to aim our blows at, the Socialists aim their unerring missiles at those individuals and at that class of individuals in whose interests it is that the system shall continue to exist.

Mr. Boult asks in his letter, "now can we, as those who advocate universal brotherhood, consistently call our acknowledged brothers by such names, and then invite them to act conscientiously and help the Socialist Movement."—I will answer his question by first asking him another. Using the words of Comrade De Leon: "Will putting water into bottles and labeling it wine make it wine, will it not still remain water?" Now, if we know these worthies to be "such blood sucking parasites" and pretend to ignore that they are such, and clothe them with the hypocritical cloak of brotherhood, would that alter the fact that they are "such blood sucking parasites"? For answer I point to the Gompers, Tobin, Warner, Dolan, etc., gang, these worthies are only insignificant parasites existing only as they are useful to the larger "blood sucking parasites." To illustrate the practicability of Mr. Boult's peaceful brotherhood method I wish to point to one of the large parasites—Hearst, of the New York "Morning Journal" and also of the "Evening Journal," and still again of the San Francisco "Examiner." This worthy has been clothed from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head in the brotherhood cloak of "pure and simple trades unionism," resolution after resolution being passed indorsing him as the friend of labor; and how has this brother (?) treated his brothers (?) in return for their endorsing him and his dirty sheets—to wit, during the newspaper Spanish-American war excitement when those glorious deeds of valor were performed by the Americans on the battle—I was going to say battlefield—but I meant to say on the newspapers of New York, the "Journal" office being the center of the engagement where a terrible loss of pennies occurred to the enemy, the enemy being the poor little newsboys engaged in selling the New York "Journal." The engagement being precipitated by those thoughtless boys having raised the circulation of the "Journal" beyond the safety mark—for the boys—, the "Journal" reported the engagement with glaring headlines, being very particular to mention what started the fight, but positively neglected to state the loss to the enemy—very unlike the reports coming from the Archipelago by way of New York "Journal" at the present.

Second, not very long ago the men working on certain newspapers in San Francisco went on strike to better their condition. Mr. Hearst's paper was not engaged in the controversy and Hearst promised to remain neutral during the fight, that is, he promised not to help the different papers defeat the men by permitting them to use his press; but no sooner had the men gone out than it was found that he had broken his word and betrayed the men, thereby helping to defeat them. For this demonstration of brotherly love the "pure and simplers" placed a new feather in his brotherhood cap by again indorsing him and his dirty sheets as the best friend of labor.

As regards the latter part of Mr. Boult's question which I have already quoted, to wit, "and then invite them to act conscientiously and help the Socialist Movement." Before me I have the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States of America," adopted at the National Convention in New York, July 9, 1896, and the only invitation, call, or demand, or whatever you choose to call it, reads thus: "We, therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

I cannot see by what manipulation Mr. Boult is able to construe anything in the foregoing as an invitation to that class or individuals to which the tittle of "such blood sucking parasites" is most fittingly appropriate. It would be insulting to the members of the Socialist Movement to credit them with the intellectual imbecility of asking or inviting members of an opposing class to join with us in fraternal brotherhood to hasten their own overthrow.

Again Mr. Boult says: "If we are to have a peaceful revolution such terms must not be used." Why, man, where are your brains? Do you not see that we have had, and are having, and will continue to have, a peaceful revolution? Are you not aware that this revolution commenced with the introduction of machinery in production, and has developed with the further introduction and concentration of this machinery? Do you not know that we are well advanced in the last stage of evolution, e. i., the trustification of trusts? Can you not comprehend that capitalism can develop no further than to concentrate under one head? and what then? the revolution! the accomplished revolution! peaceful in spite of all terms—unpleasant, but true—that are used. What Mr. Boult means when he says: "a peaceful revolution." I believe, is this, that if we don't pat these "blood sucking parasites" on the back and call them brothers and invite them to take a last long pull so that they may exist as long as possible without earning their next meal of blood themselves, they will, after the revolution has been accomplished, decline to hand over the reins of Government to the people without a fight. What chance think you would about one per cent. have against ninety-nine? Does Mr. Boult think that the "embalmed beef" soldiers would take up their arms and fight for a continuance of that kind of fare in preference to enjoying all they produce with far less effort and greater abundance? No! no! my worried friend, the lessons of this war have not been lost, before they are forgotten the crisis will have been past and the Commonwealth established.

Finally, in regards to the illustration used by Mr. Boult, to wit: "Suppose I were to call you a liar, a rogue and a thief, and then turn round and ask you to help me on with my coat, would you or would you not avail yourself of the opportunity to introduce your shoemaker to my tailor? I think you would be a fool if you didn't." This can be answered very easily, almost in his own words. For instance: "Suppose all the names you gave me were justly deserved and I was guilty of what you called me, and after accusing me you turned your back to me, etc., do you think I would do as you say? I guess not! The moment you turned your back to me, I would seize the opportunity of making myself scarce and, if possible, be out of your sight before you missed me. Your instance is based on the supposition that I was innocent of your accusation, but based on my guilt, my actions would be very different, and if they were not, I, like you, would indeed think that I was a fool."

So it is with the capitalist class: they know that the title we give them is only given by virtue of the underlying facts, and one of the evidences that they give us showing that they are aware of the truthfulness of our assertions is the conduct of their lackeys in avoiding debates with Socialist speakers.

In conclusion permit me to suggest to Mr. Boult that he read, and study what he read a little more. S. L. P. literature is the very best remedy that I know of for economic indigestion confounded with a complication of political concussion of the brain.

DAVID ACASTER.

Summerville, Staten Island, N. Y. Feb. 9.

THE PEOPLE in Lawrence, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—THE PEOPLE was recently put in the public library here by members of the party. It is much read—literally read to pieces. Last week all that was left of it was about one third of the first page, which was pasted on the stick on which the paper is filed in the reading room. If you could have the copy that comes here printed in parchment or sheep skin the library would be able to file it away for future reference.

S.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 12.

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LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

P. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—If you have followed up THE PEOPLE closely, as you probably have, you will have noticed that a policy it pursues is exactly the reverse of the pugilistic one: In the latter, the policy is always to give the first blow; THE PEOPLE'S policy is never to give the first blow. When, however, a blow is aimed either at the party or itself then it opens its batteries. That is what happened in the case in question. It would have been a mistake to shut the eyes at it, especially as the parties in question have been long nagging.

T. P. & W. G., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.—The poem or song is good; it would, however, not be the thing to copyright it; would not pay. If you allow us, shall publish it in these columns; it will surely take.

F. G., CINCINNATI, O.—No; the miser and the capitalist are not birds of a feather; the greed that seems to animate both does not give them a common character. Listen to Marx: "While the miser is merely a capitalist gone mad, the capitalist is a rational miser: the never-ending augmentation of exchange value, which the miser strives after by seeking to SAVE HIS MONEY FROM CIRCULATION, is attained by the more acute capitalist by constantly throwing it a-fresh into circulation."

C. S., NEW YORK.—Powderly was ousted from office because moneys that the General Office had collected upon a call for funds to aid the Coeur d'Alene and the Homestead strikers and sufferers were kept by him to pay his own salary as General Master Workman, the dues not being enough. Let the man who is telling you "Powderly is honest," either deny this fact (which Powderly himself admitted at the Philadelphia G. A., 1893), or let him come out from cover, admit the fact and then maintain that he who does such an act is honest.

W. W. A., N. Y.—Your point has been substantially covered quite recently in a Letter Box answer. The "time spent in denouncing and exposing crooks" is well spent. These gentry are not thereby "advertised" in the sense you imagine. They ARE advertised in an other sense, and in that sense they don't like the advertisement they get. If you have any doubts on that head, just listen to them howling. If those, in a position to follow up the crooks and to notify others, do not do so, how will these others find out the crooks? Right you are that these crooks can also "print and publish their denunciations of honorable party members"; let them; as their denunciations are libels, have no facts to stand on, they are bound to wear out their legs; as our denunciations are true, fresh facts will come to their aid.

M. M. D., CANTON, O.—The "Social Democrat" suspended circulation some time ago; it did not long survive the Chicago split. Its twin, the "Social Democratic Herald," which was born of the split as the organ of the "Social Democratic" party, flickered for a while in Chicago, and then migrated westward to some little town in Illinois. Whether it still comes out, we don't know; we don't run across it among the exchanges; that neither it can live, if it is not yet dead, is quite certain; its only support is what it can get by leg-pulling some innocents whose vanity it flatters. But even that sort of thing has its limits. That answers the question of its circulation.

W., NEW YORK.—1st. Gompers was not ever a member of the S. L. P. He was a member of the "International."

2nd. A certain thing, like militarism, may be the outgrowth of capitalism, and not overthrowable except with the overthrow of capitalism itself, in which it has its roots; nevertheless, to combat it, as our comrades in Germany do, is not a waste of time. No attack upon a symptom is a waste of time, unless one mistakes the symptom for the cause. Knowing, however, that a thing is but a symptom the attack upon it may be an excellent way of levelling blows at its underlying cause.

T. Z. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Send to Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, this city, for Lafargue's "Evolution of Property," and Morgan's "Ancient Society." They are both advertised in these columns.

E. W. W., LYNN, MASS.—The man who talks as you do of what he evidently knows nothing about shows that he does not know anything at all: he, who knows any one thing, knows what it is to acquire knowledge, and he is, consequently, well aware of what he knows naught. Such a man is careful what he says; with such a man one can argue. But when, added to manifest ignorance, there is impudence, like with you, the case is hopeless.

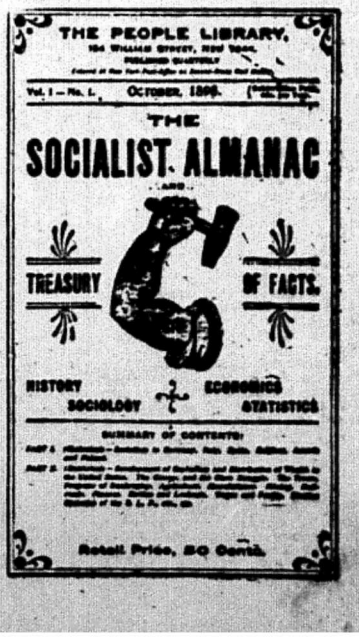
A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—There are no special rules to organize educational clubs. Gather your men; determine what you want to read and study; and then go ahead.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—It never was proved that the "Chicago Anarchists" threw the bomb; what has been proved is that the jury was packed against them, and witnesses subborned. Don't know that Bonfield got any special reward for his services on that occasion. Both Gompers and Powderly were intimidated by the capitalist hue-and-cry, and, like Henry George, dared not proclaim the affair a contemplated judicial murder. What were those Chicago men trying to accomplish when disaster came to them? They were trying to show that the killing by the militia of inoffensive workingmen, on strike against McCormick, was murder.

J. M., PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Let us have the exact passage that you object to in the "Rejected Letter" of the issue of the 5th instant. In the meantime, be sure not to lose sight of the numerous ministers of all creeds who are jumping into the breach to defend Capitalism—"rotten capitalism," as you justly term it; "criminal capitalism" as it may with equal justice be termed.

P. P., BUFFALO, N. Y.—If men on strike are entitled to the full support that the treasury of organized labor can afford, then, all that the capitalist class would have to do, in order to bankrupt and keep in a bankrupted condition the organized labor of the land, would be to instigate strikes whenever it is known that there is a treasury anywhere. The fundamental error of your position proceeds from your not distinguishing between "strike" and "strike." Everything that calls itself a "strike" is none, at least not a "strike" in the sense of a manifestation of the class struggle conducted by Labor against the capitalist class. Many a thing that calls itself a "strike" is nothing of the sort; is but a capitalist affair coupled with Labor Fakirism, and is intended against the workers. Such a "strike" is none; to spend a cent upon it is to shoot on the side of and far capitalists.

J. W. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Put your question a little clearer by giving some of the arguments pro and con. As you state it, a dozen different interpretations and answers are possible.



SOCIALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

who have for ages been the subservient tools and drudges for men; and who, at the present time, are tagged to the tail ends of machines and doing the bulk of the world's work while the men are differentiated into tramps, on the one hand, and gambling capitalists on the other, will be elevated to their proper position of economic, political and intellectual equality with men.

Adulterated food, shoddy clothing, bad roads, jerry buildings, quack medicines, fraudulent goods, watered stocks, business failures and many other abominations out of which unscrupulous people now make money will be impossible in a business system from which profit shall have been eliminated. There will then be no excuse for poverty; no necessity for charity and the social organism will become so healthful that no parasites can exist upon it in safety for a moment.

If you think such a state of society is a dream just awake out of the dream you are now in, look at facts in the face, study economics along the line of evolution, rub the old-time spider webs of idealistic dialectics from your eyes and join the Socialist Movement.

The class-conscious Socialist makes no secret of what he wants and how he is going to get it. Socialism is coming whether we want it or not. The Socialist simply points out that the class struggle that has existed in society since the downfall of Communism, still exists to-day and must continue until the working class rise up in their might, now that the tools of industry will permit of it, and end the class antagonisms by emancipating themselves from economic bondage and lift the whole of humanity to the higher plane of Socialism, which means economic, as well as political and religious liberty.

The Socialist Labor party will make no compromise with any such nonsensical ignis fatuus of a reform as free silver, high tariff, State Socialism, prohibition or any other humbug that seeks to place a political plaster on the old sore of exploitation of surplus values.

Aristotle fore-shadowed Socialism when he said: "If tools could be made to do the work of the slaves the whole race might be emancipated from burdensome toil and have time for intellectual culture and social enjoyment."

Machinery has now been developed almost to that point and the Socialist demands that it be used for its legitimate mission of supplying human wants instead of for the sordid purpose of grinding out profits for the possessing class. This is the scientific remedy that Marx has discovered and the only one that the Socialists will apply to bring about the unity of mankind by ending the class truggle, emancipating the proletariat and bringing harmony out of discord and order out of chaos.

Michigan Official RetUrns.

County:		County:	
Alcona	1	Lapeer	5
Alger	..	Leelanau	3
Allegan	8	Lenawee	19
Alpena	9	Livingston	3
Antrim	1	Luce	..
Aernac	2	Machinac	2
Baraga	1	Macomb	6
Barry	..	Manistee	7
Bay	24	Marquette	45
Benzie	4	Mason	5
Berrien	14	Mecosta	5
Branch	5	Menominee	8
Calhoun	12	Midland	3
Cass	2	Missaukee	1
Charlevoix	3	Monroe	4
Cheboygan	4	Montcalm	11
Chippewa	10	Montmorency	..
Clare	1	Muskegon	14
Clinton	6	Newaygo	2
Crawford	1	Oakland	..
Delta	5	Oceana	4
Dickinson	13	Ogemaw	2
Eaton	10	Ontonagon	2
Emmet	1	Osceola	5
Genesee	7	Oscada	..
Gladwin	1	Otsego	2
Gogebic	9	Ottawa	10
Gd. Traverse	4	Presque Isle	1
Gratiot	7	Roscommon	..
Hillsdale	5	Saginaw	85
Houghton	8	Sanilac	2
Huron	1	Schoolcraft	1
Ingham	9	Shiawassee	7
Ionia	3	St. Clair	13
Iosco	6	St. Joseph	5
Iron	2	Tuscola	5
Isabelle	6	Van Buren	2
Jackson	8	Washtenaw	1
Kalamazoo	7	Wayne	564
Kalkaska	2	Wexford	4
Kent	13		
Keweenaw	2	Total	1,101
Lake	6		

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Feb. 14, with J. H. Sauter in the chair. All were present. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 11 showed receipts to the amount of $209.10; expenditures, $52.21.

The Advisory Board for the Labor News Company reported that new catalogues are now printing; that the store is getting on fairly well and that in the course of the week a line of stationery will be put in. Addresses are being secured to be used for advertising purposes. Both the Almanac and the first supplement thereto sell fairly well, but there are many Sections that have not done a thing in pushing the sale of these publications. That the supplement is sold to Sections and dealers for 3½ cents in small lots, and for 3 cents in lots of 50 copies and over.

The Sub-Committee on the proposed amendments to the constitution made its report and the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the parties interested the opinion of the National Executive Committee.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: Warwick, R. I., and Burke, Idaho. Section Batavia, N. Y., reported to have reorganized as an English-speaking Section, returned the old charter and asked for a new one. The request was granted.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.—Comrades: There will be a municipal convention of the Socialist Labor party of New Haven held at Aurora Hall, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the spring election, which takes place the third Tuesday in April.

The convention will be composed of two members in good standing in the party elected from each Ward Club.

Candidates for the following offices are to be nominated: Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, City Clerk, City Sheriff, one Alderman and three Councilmen from each Ward; Town Clerk, Registrar of Vital Statistics, three Grand Jurors, three Selectmen, and three Constables.

Delegates will submit names of candidates chosen by their respective Ward Clubs for Aldermen and Councilmen.

None but members of the party and their friends admitted to the convention.

THE CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The State Committee did not send out the coupon books for any specific purpose other than that for a campaign fund, as a glance on the inside of the cover of the books will reveal, and as it so reads; but, of course, if the returns should be sufficient to warrant it, no doubt, the State Committee would not be slow in using the funds for the purpose of employing an Organizer, unless the party ordered it to be expended in some other direction.

Three dollars, or that amount from each Section on the average, would be sufficient to warrant a trial for a month at least, after the money was in the treasury.

For every three dollars that the State Committe gets from a Section, the Section gets almost an equal amount, even if the State Committee did dump the books on the Sections which they are not obliged to accept, which, however, we are sorry to say, was the action of one Section, and they were as much the loosers as the S. C. C.

Occasionally an expression of opinion in regard to the State Committee's plan reaches this office, which is very satisfactory, which shows that the books are being received with favor, so much so that one Section is offering a prize to the one selling the most stamps, so we are informed. As far as we have learned, it has not been the experience of comrades upon the presentation of the little book soliciting funds, that anyone has laughed at the idea, only that they were struck by its novelty and purchase quite a number of the stamps on that account, and the money was found to be just as good as those quarters contributed by comrades for the good of the cause, and the comrade who does not touch a person for more than a penny is not on to the job. Although a penny a month from every one of the 10,000 voters that voted for the Socialist candidate for Governor in the last election in the old Bay State would help considerably, and the book plan does not hinder them from giving more and no doubt would, if they were approached in a proper manner, and our energies might as well be put in a direction that will give the enemy a chance to contribute to the cause of his own emancipation, as to make the comrades use all their money as well as their time in this movement. If the books are worked for all they are worth, putting them into the hands of every honest person who is willing to work for the party getting pennies, if pennies are all they have to give, the result will be amazing.

It is hoped that each and every comrade will see to it that every person who will work selling coupons is supplied with a book and every person who has a penny even to contribute has a stamp for a receipt, until such time as it would be no use to do so longer, or until a better plan is devised, which does not appear to have been offered.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

EVERETT.—Everett Section held its regular business meeting Sunday, Feb. 12. Three new members were accepted. The following officers were elected: Organizer, E. S. Mayo; Recording Secretary, A. P. Jones; Financial Secretary, J. T. Finnegan; Literary Agent, S. G. Furguson. Voted to hold the next agitation meeting Sunday, Feb. 26, 3 p. m., at Irving Club Hall, 6 Chelsea street, near Everett square. All comrades and sympathizers are requested to aid us by informing their friends of this meeting. A. P. JONES, Secretary.

BOSTON.—On Jan. 26, 1899, nominations for officers to serve upon the City Committee of Section Boston, S. L. P., took place, and on Feb. 2 the following officers who were elected took their respective offices: Edw. L. Rosemann, Organizer, 16 Lynde street, Boston; Jacob Epstine, Corresponding Secretary, 18 Wall street; Carl Hintze, Financial Secretary, 191 L street, South Boston; Harry McGarigle, Treasurer, 16 Oak Grove terrace, Boston; Wm. Sapanski, Literary Agent, South Boston.

BOSTON.—The Karl Marx Class meets at 724 Washington street, Saturday nights, 8 p. m., for the study of "Capital." Admission free to all.

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY.—On last Saturday evening, Section Kansas City formally opened its headquarters, at 1208 Walnut street, with a programme of music, recitations, etc. The hall was crowded to the doors, and all had an enjoyable evening. The need of permanent headquarters in the business district has been felt for some time, and although it is no light undertaking, the membership is enthusiastic and determined to make the effort a success. The hall is three blocks from the post-office, on the ground floor, and has all conveniences. There is a large reading room at the rear of the hall. Comrade W. H. Udell has opened a cigar and tobacco stand on one side front, and the other side is used for the display of party literature. The press has also been moved in, and the Section is in position to do pamphlet printing. As soon as circumstances warrant a weekly paper will be published, though press work will have to be arranged for outside.

New Jersey.

WEEHAWKEN.—Branch Weehawken S. L. P. was organized Feb. 4, and the following officers elected, with John Krause in the chair: Organizer, John Spitznagel; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John Burke; Financial Secretary, John Fisher; Treasurer, Micheal Tighe; Delegates to County Committee, George Bryson and Bernard McMahon. At our first meeting since organizing Comrade Oakes spoke on the labor question and clearly showed those present that the S. L. P. was the only one for the workers. Comrade Campbell delivered an address on Trusts and made quite a hit.

JOHN BURKE, Rec. Secretary.

NEWARK.—A public debate between Comrade Benjamin Hanford and Theodore J. Woerner (single taxer) will take place at Socialist Hall, 78 Springfield avenue, Saturday evening, Feb. 25. Comrades and sympathizers are invited to be present.

New York.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.—Important meeting of the Conference will be held Sunday, Feb. 19, at 2:30 p. m., at 98 Avenue C. The Committee elected by the General Committee of Section New York will be present. All Assembly Districts should see that their delegates attend.

LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseillaise," arranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff.

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HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalisation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 5) cents per year. Weekly.

The Class Struggle, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The Tocsin, 412 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

Justice, Richmond, Va. 40 cents per year. Weekly.

GERMAN.

N. Y. Volkszeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday, $6 and $2 per year respectively.

Vorwaerts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year. Weekly.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. $1 per year. Weekly.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

POLISH.

Slia, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

BOHEMIAN.

Pravda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y.

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WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.0 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

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Telephone Call: 1178 Spring.
BRANCH: 327 E. 86th Str.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1012 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei, 35

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. —District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. —District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 273

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 301

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 241

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 279

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